Idaho Grain Market Report, October 30, 2025—NEW CROP PRICES

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Prices paid by Idaho Elevators delivered to warehouses in specified locations for barley and wheat on Wednesday October 29, 2025. Barley prices in $/Cwt. And wheat prices in $/bu

	Barley (Cwt.) FEED 48 lbs or better	MALTING Open Market Malting	Wheat (bu.) Milling #1 SWW	#1 HRW 11.5% Protein	#1 DNS 14% Protein	#1 HWW
Rexburg / Ririe						
Idaho Falls/Idaho Falls						
Eden						
Grace / Soda Springs						
Twin Falls / Buhl Jerome / Wendell	8.35		4.77			
Meridian	9.50		4.90	4.48	4.90	
Nezperce / Craigmont Does not include delivery	7.75		6.00	5.91		
Lewiston Does not include delivery	7.75		6.00	5.91		
Moscow / Genesee Does not include delivery	7.75-8.00		5.95-6.00	5.91-5.96	6.39	

Prices at Selected Terminal Markets, cash FOB
Wednesday October 29, 2025 Barley prices in $/Cwt. And wheat prices in $/bu.

	#2 Feed Barley 46 lbs. --	Malting Barley	#1 SWW	#1 HRW 12% Pro-tein	#1 DNS 13% Protein	#1 HWW
Portland			6.00	5.92-5.97	6.35-6.50	
Ogden						
Great Falls				4.60-4.70	5.22-5.37	
Minneapolis					7.62	

Market News and Trends This Week

BARLEY—Idaho cash feed barley prices were unchanged to up $1.00 for the week ending October 29. Idaho cash malt barley prices were unchanged. Total net sale of 7,300 MT were for Canada. Exports of 2,300 MT were to South Korea, Canada (500 MT), and Japan (500 MT) for the week of September 12-18. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED.

Barley News—Earlier this month, U.S. Grains & BioProducts Council (USGBC) staff and members traveled to Thailand and Vietnam to hold workshops and engagements with brewing industry leaders and participate in Brew Asia 2025. USGBC Manager of Global Strategies and Trade Sadie Marks, USGBC Regional Marketing Manager Rowena Ngumbang and representatives from USGBC members Briess Malt & Ingredients Company, Cold Stream Malt and Grain and Mountain Malt also attended to cultivate industry interest in U.S. malt and barley. “Members gathered on this mission to propel the new product awareness and market viability work the Council is conducting in the region," Marks said. "It was a timely event as Southeast Asia is seeing a rapidly growing appetite for craft and premium beer. Vietnam, for example, is the largest consumer of beer in the region and has real interest in high quality ingredients, as evidenced by an industry purchase of U.S. hops earlier this year." While in Vietnam, the team met with craft maltsters, large beverage suppliers, traders, malt houses and port facilities to start laying the groundwork for future commercial engagements. The delegation then traveled to Bangkok for Brew Asia 2025, where the Council’s exhibition booth featured opportunities to interact with suppliers and help inform end-users about U.S. malt and barley quality. "This was the Council’s first engagement at Brew Asia, a growing trade fair bringing together leaders across Asia’s beer supply chain. We heard comments from a variety of buyers expressing their interest and excitement with seeing U.S. products come to the market and present a viable option for the industry," Marks said. (USGBC)

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Market News and Trends This Week—continued

Idaho cash wheat prices were mixed for the week ending October 29. SWW prices ranged from up $0.05to up $0.19 from the previous week; HRW prices were down $0.01 to up $0.37; DNS prices were down $0.07 to up $0.22. HWW prices were not given. USDA FAS reported net sales of 539,800 MT for 2025/2026 for the period September 12-18 increases were primarily to the Philippines (116,000 MT), Italy (86,900 MT), Indonesia (77,400 MT), Japan (58,100 MT), and Bangladesh (55,000 MT), Exports of 896,000 MT were reported for the period September 12-18. The destinations were primarily to the Philippines (132,000 MT), Indonesia (83,800 MT), Mexico (82,700 MT), Venezuela (71,900 MT), and Vietnam (69,600 MT). REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED.

Wheat News: Researchers led by Keiichi Mochida at the RIKEN Center for Sustainable Resource Science (CSRS) in Japan have discovered that extended periods of high stress lead to iron deficiency and stunted growth in wheat crops. Experiments show reducing iron deficiency with a synthetic organic molecule called PDMA results in better growth and healthier plants. These findings are good news for farmers and consumers alike and could lead to treatments in the field that improve wheat production during prolonged periods of heat. The study is published in the journal *Nature Communications*. One of the biggest fears of ongoing climate change is that extended periods of heat will disrupt food production. Even moderate warming can reduce the yield of cool-season cereal crops such as wheat, with one global study estimating that wheat production declines by 6% for every increase of 1°C. Not only do these crops do less photosynthesis and produce smaller kernels of grain, but the grain is also less nutritious. While most research into how plants adapt to heat stress has focused on acute stress—very high temperatures over a few days—Mochida and his team reasoned that the bigger threat posed by climate change is extended periods of moderately high temperatures. The researchers characterized what happens to bread wheat after two weeks of moderate heat stress. Compared to wheat grown at normal temperatures, the stressed out wheat plants weighed less and analysis indicated they were doing less photosynthesis. When checking for nutrient deficiencies, the researchers discovered that the leaves from the heat-stressed plants contained less than half the normal amount of iron. Could their stunted growth be the result of iron deficiency? (www.phys,org)

CORN—USDA FAS reported net sales of 1,923,400 MT for 2025/2026 primarily for Mexico (891,100 MT), unknown destinations, (290,700 MT), Colombia (190,900 MT), Spain (97,100 MT), and Japan (86,900 MT). Exports of 1,315,900 MT were primarily to Mexico (491,000 MT), Japan (331,600 MT), Colombia (162,400 MT), Spain (97,100 MT), and Ireland (71,500 MT) for period September 12-18, 2025. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED

Ethanol Corn Usage—DOE's Energy Infor. Agency (EIA) reported ethanol production for the week October 24 was 1.091 million bbls, down 1.9 percent from the previous week and up 0.8 percent from last year. Total ethanol production for the week was 7.637 million barrels. Ethanol stocks were 22.367 million bbls, up 2.0 percent from last week and up 2.7 percent from last year. An estimated 108.66 million bu of corn was used in last week's production bringing this crop year's cumulative corn usage for ethanol production at 817.791 million bu. Corn used needs to average 107.64 million bu per week to meet USDA estimate of 5.600 billions bu for the crop year.

Futures Market News and Trends—Week Ending October 30, 2025

FUTURES MARKET SETTLEMENT PRICES for the Week Ending Thursday, October 30, 2025:

Commodity	Dec 2025	Week Change	March 2026	Week Change	May 2026	Week Change	July 2026	Week Change
CHI SRW	**$5.24¾**	**$0.11¾**	**$5.40½**	**$0.12½**	**$5.51¾**	**$0.13**	**$5.63**	**$0.13**
KC HRW	**$5.13**	**$0.11½**	**$5.29**	**$0.10¾**	**$5.41¾**	**$0.10**	**$5.55¾**	**$0.10¼**
MGE DNS	**$5.50½**	**-$0.06½**	**$5.70¾**	**-$0.04**	**$5.84¼**	**-$0.03¼**	**$5.97¾**	**-$0.02¾**
CORN	**$4.30¼**	**$0.07**	**$4.43¾**	**$0.06¾**	**$4.52¼**	**$0.06½**	**$4.58¾**	**$0.06½**

WHEAT FUTURES—Wheat futures were up mixed to strong export demand. **Wheat futures prices ranged from down $0.06½ to up $0.13 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

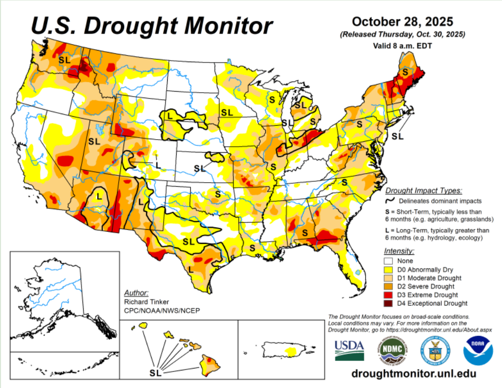
CORN FUTURES—Corn futures were up due progress toward a U.S.-China trade deal has spurred buying interest in the grain markets. **Corn futures prices ranged from up $0.06½ to up $0.07 (per bu) versus the previous week.**

CRUDE OIL FUTURES—The American Petroleum Institute (API) estimated that crude oil inventories in the United States saw a large dip of 4 million barrels in the week ending October 24, when analysts had expected oil inventories to contract by a smaller 2.9 million barrels. (OilPrice.com)

EIA reported U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 15.2 million bbls day during the week ending October 24, was 0.5 million less bbls/day less than last week's average. Refineries operated at 88.6% of capacity last week. As of October 24, there was a decrease in crude oil stocks of 6.858 million bbls from last week to 415.966 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 441.494 million bbls. Distillate stocks decreased by 3.362 million bbls to a total of 112.189 million bbls, under the 5-year average of 122.426 million bbls; while gasoline stocks decreased by 2.147 million bbls to 210.738 million bbls, under the 216.579 million bbl 5-year average. The national average retail regular gasoline price was $3.035 per gallon on October 27, up $0.016 from last week's price and down $0.062 from a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price was $3.718 per gallon, up $0.098 from last week's price and up $0.145 from last year.

NYMEX Crude Oil Futures finished the week ending Thursday, October 30, 2025 to close at $60.29/bbl (December contract), down $1.21 for the week.

USDA U.S. Drought Monitor—October 30, 2025



Northeast: Improvements were made in parts of New Hampshire, eastern Maine, parts of Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire. Deterioration in southern Maine, parts of Upstate New York, and small areas of New Jersey and Maryland.

Southeast: Improvements were made from central South Carolina westward in to the southern Appalachians and Alabama. Degradations were made in parts of Alabama, southern Georgia, and parts of Florida.

South: Improvements were made in much of the region, Degradations were made in parts of Texas.

Midwest: Improvements were made in much of the region. Deterioration from Iowa to Indiana.

High Plains: No significant changes were made this week.

West: Improvements were made in across northern California, Oregon, and Washington.

USDA U.S. Crop Weather Highlights—September 30, 2025

West: Scattered showers stretch from the northern Rockies into the Great Basin. Cooler air is arriving in the Pacific Coast States, but late-season warmth prevails in the Rockies and Southwest. Although recently planted Northwestern winter wheat is germinating, moisture will be needed to support autumn establishment in advance of dormancy. On September 28, topsoil moisture was rated 92% very short to short in Washington, along with 82% in Oregon.

Plains: Mostly dry weather prevails, despite an increase in cloudiness. By September 28, more than one-third (34%) of the intended U.S. winter wheat acreage had been planted, with 13% emerged. More than one-half of the winter wheat acreage had been planted in South Dakota (60%), Colorado (59%), Nebraska (57%), and Montana (56%). On the same date, 28% of the U.S. sorghum had been harvested.

Corn Belt: Warm, dry weather remains ideal for summer crop maturation and harvesting. By September 28, nearly one-fifth of soybeans and corn—19 and 18%, respectively—had been harvested, nationwide. However, despite recent rainfall, significant soil moisture shortages exist across much of the lower Midwest. Ohio led the Midwest on September 28 with topsoil moisture rated 77% very short to short, followed by Illinois at 75%.

South: Imelda made its closest approach to Florida overnight, about 200 miles east of Cape Canaveral, and has since veered eastward while becoming a hurricane. Imelda is contributing to modest impacts along the middle Atlantic Coast, including rain showers, gusty winds, heavy surf, and elevated coastal water levels. Elsewhere in the South, warm, dry weather favors summer crop maturation and harvesting.

Outlook for U.S: From the southern half of the Plains into the Midwest, dry weather will prevail through the weekend. Meanwhile, a series of Pacific cold fronts will progress from the Northwest into the north-central U.S., generating a few showers. Some of the most significant precipitation will fall in the Pacific Northwest, west of the Cascades. Key agricultural areas of the interior Northwest and northern High Plains should experience occasional showers—but will need heavier rain to promote proper winter wheat establishment. Elsewhere, Hurricanes Imelda and Humberto will continue to move away from the U.S., but unsettled, showery weather will linger across the lower Southeast, including much of Florida. Even without a named tropical system, rain could become heavy by week's end in parts of Florida, especially along the Atlantic Coast. The NWS 6- to 10- day outlook for October 5 – 9 calls for the likelihood of above-normal temperatures along and east of a line from the Four Corners region to the western Dakotas, while cooler-than-normal conditions will cover the Pacific Coast States, Great Basin, and Northwest. Meanwhile, near- or above-normal precipitation across most of the country should contrast with drier-than normal weather in parts of the Northeast and Pacific Northwest. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN.

International Crop Weather Highlights—Week of September 21-27, 2025

Europe: Soaking rain in central Europe contrasted with intensifying drought in Greece and the Balkans. REPORTS WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN.

Middle East: Dry but cool conditions in Turkey favored seasonal fieldwork, though soil moisture has become limited for winter grain establishment.

Asia: Monsoon rainfall continued for most of the region, but Pakistan and northwestern India received little to no rain due to the continued withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon. With the exception of northern China and Mongolia, the region experienced widespread showers, with Typhoon Ragasa bringing torrential rainfall to the southern coast.

Australia: Sunny skies but highly variable temperatures favored the development of vegetative to filling winter crops.

Western FSU: Sunny and cooler weather favored fieldwork but exacerbated short-term drought.

Mexico: Frequent showers maintained favorable prospects for immature summer crops across the southern plateau corn belt, as well as other key production areas.

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USDA Crop Progress Report September 29, 2025

Crop	% Progress	Previous Week	Previous Year	5-Year Average	Condition Rating % Good/ Excellent	Previous Week	Previous Year
US Winter Wheat Planted	34%	20%	37%	36%			
ID Winter Wheat Planted	**40%**	**22%**	**40%**	**41%**			
US Winter Wheat Emerged	13%	4%	13%	12%			
ID Winter Wheat Emerged	**10%**	**5%**	**7%**	**10%**			
US Corn Dented	95%	91%	95%	96%	66%	66%	64%
US Corn Mature	73%	56%	71%	74%	66%	66%	64%
US Corn Harvested	20%	11%	18%	19%	66%	66%	64%

USDA/NASS National Crop Progress Summary September 22-28, 2025

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 34 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by September 28, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By September 28, thirteen percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the dented stage by September 28, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventy one percent of the corn was mature by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Eighteen percent of the 2025 corn acreage had been harvested by September 28, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On September 28, sixty-six percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 71 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

REPORTS ON THIS PAGE WERE NOT UPDATED DUE TO THE GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN.